

THE BEAVER HERALD.

VOLUME I.

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NUMBER 2.

CURRENT COMMENT.

A PROTEST against the denudation of the forests of the country for railroad ties has been sent to the department of the interior.

The Chicago civic federation reports that there are 60,000 victims of the opium habit in that city and 100 places where opium is smoked.

It was estimated in official circles that the income tax would yield about \$50,000,000 this year, and that about 300,000 persons and corporations will have to pay it.

The National Baseball league season of 1895 will open on Thursday, April 18, according to the schedule which President Young has prepared and will submit for approval to the next league meeting.

It has been discovered that 24,000,000 spurious silver dollars are in circulation in Spain. The coins are of full mint weight and fineness. The Spanish officials say that the dollars are made in France and America.

There are about 1,300 Indians in the Osage tribe, and the government holds in trust for them the sum of \$8,500,000, or over \$6,500 per head. Nevertheless, they are supported at public expense, like so many destitute persons.

The agricultural department at Washington has issued a bulletin to farmers informing them how to feed stock. The department has estimated that up to last November upwards of 40,000,000 bushels of wheat had been fed to their animals by the farmers.

The country's net exports of gold in 1894 amounted to a little over \$81,000,000. This was the heaviest loss of the metal ever sustained by the United States in a single year. Thus far in 1895, however, the gold exports have been greater than they were in the same time in 1894.

There was a marriage in the "theatrical profession" at New York recently, the contracting parties being John W. Coffee and Miss Gertrude Platt, whose combined weight is 351 pounds, to which aggregate the husband supplies but 56. Mr. Coffee is known to his friends and admirers as "the skeleton dude."

A LETTER written by Judge Buford, of the Oklahoma supreme court, asking for congressional relief was sent to congress recently. He said that unless congress appropriated money to pay the actual expenses of the judges in going about holding court in different counties they would be reduced to penury.

The United States consul-general at Berlin, in a report to the state department, stated that there was great unrest among the agricultural classes in Germany, owing to the depression in grain prices. He also said that there was an agitation in Europe, and especially in England, for some legislation like the United States anti-option bill to forbid trading in fictitious food values, owing to the harm it did by lowering prices of agricultural products.

The rumor is current at Paris that the real reason for the recent resignation of ex-President Casimir-Perier was domestic difficulties and his desire to begin divorce proceedings. He has been married twenty-two years and has two children. Mme. Casimir-Perier is regarded as one of the handsomest and brightest women in France and has long been a leader in society. She has been far from extravagant and has seemingly been a great admirer of her husband.

The undertakers of Illinois, who recently held a session at Galesburg, discussed reforms at funerals. They favored a law creating a license for undertakers, and advocated making funerals less expensive by the matter of flowers and carriage hire, abolishing the custom of showing the body after the service, of removing hats at the grave and having long remarks that simply harrow up the feelings. They advocated more privacy at funerals and less curiosity seeking. One undertaker advised a faster gain for the profession.

The largest sailing vessel in the world will go to Baltimore, Md., in February to load her first cargo and begin her first voyage from that port. She will spread 10,000 square yards of canvas, and carry over 5,000 tons of coal to San Francisco, a voyage of 10,000 miles. The vessel is the transatlantic four-masted screw steamer Persian Monarch, of the Wilson line, built at New York and London. She is now at Newport News, Va., being converted into a full-rigged four-masted sailing ship. It will cost \$75,000 to convert the ship into a sailing vessel.

A FORTY-FOUR page issue of the Cleveland (O.) Plain Dealer, written and edited solely by women, was published on the 24th. The first two papers were printed on silk and were beautifully embroidered, and were to be sold to the highest bidder. Already \$1,000 has been bid for the first issue. There were articles upon fifty local topics which had never been touched upon before by the daily papers. Each article was illustrated. The news of the day was handled exclusively by ladies. The proceeds from the venture were to be given to a charitable institution.

ARMY EXERCISES have been practically suspended for an international athletic tournament, to be held at Travers Island, N. Y., during the coming summer. Teams representing the New York Athletic club and the London Athletic club will compete. The tournament will stimulate athletic clubs in all parts of the country to renewed efforts to produce men that will excel in running, jumping, wrestling, shot-putting, and other athletic sports. The date for the event has not yet been set, but it will probably become a fixture for July or August.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned By Telegraph and Mail.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

FRANCIS CERTAIN CANNIBAL, the last field marshal of France, died on the 28th, after a long illness, aged 86 years.

The statement was made by one of the prominent labor leaders in the United States that the position of president of the Universal Labor union, which is now in process of organization, would be tendered to Gov. John P. Altgeld, of Illinois, within a short time.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND sent a special message to congress on the 28th on the necessity for prompt financial legislation. He reviewed the recent bond issues and confessed his reluctance to issuing any more with no better results than had lately followed that course, but he was anxious to meet every national obligation with the strictest honor.

THERE will be an important meeting in Washington of men interested in the arbitration bills now before congress. Chairman McCann, of the house committee on labor, expected the chiefs of the order of railroad conductors, firemen, trainmen, engineers and brakemen, to confer together and, with Attorney-General Olney and Strike Commissioner Kernan, to appear before the committee on labor. It was understood that they favored the Olney plan, and that the members of the strike commission were willing to accept that, with minor amendments, as a substitute for Wright's bill.

It was reported in Colon that serious trouble had occurred in the interior. Troops had been sent to Ganea, the largest of the departments of Colombia.

THE senate committee on privileges and elections has voted that as the 4th of March was so near, when the term of Senator Martin, of Kansas, would expire, it was inexpedient to give any further hearings in the case of Ady vs. Martin.

The two houses of the Arkansas legislature have passed a bill to amend the United States senator on the 29th, and James H. Berry, democrat, the present incumbent, was chosen. The election of Berry was to be declared in joint session on the 30th.

The house labor committee has agreed to report favorably the labor arbitration bill prepared by Attorney-General Olney as amended at the instance of the representatives of railroad employees who were in Washington.

The state department at Washington has been informed by our minister at Madrid that the Spanish senate has placed the United States again in the most favored nation column as to duties on imports into Cuba and Porto Rico. This restores the customs rates under which the United States has enjoyed a large trade in flour, by means of which the United States has secured a large and other products with those countries.

The senate has ratified the treaty with Japan.

WAI HAI WEI was captured by the Japanese after two days' skirmishing. The Chinese bolted when the actual assault was made. It is stated that their loss was 2,000 men. It was reported that during the fighting all the Chinese men-of-war and ships in the harbor sailed away uninjured.

The republican caucus at Olympia, Wash., nominated Congressman John L. Wilson for United States senator. Wilson received 41 votes; necessary to a choice, 41.

The twenty-seventh annual convention of the National American Woman's Suffrage association was called to order at Atlantic City, on the 31st, by Mrs. Susan T. Anthony, its president. The stage was decorated with flags of the national and state suffrage organizations and the members of the convention all wore yellow badges. Rev. Anna Howard Shaw opened the proceedings with prayer. The roll of delegates was called by Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, recording secretary, and a majority of the states were found to be represented.

THE National Board of Trade, in session at Washington, adopted a report recommending in case the present congress fails to pass legislation to relieve the present financial situation, the whole thing be referred by congress to a monetary commission. Resolutions were also adopted favoring the enactment of a uniform trade mark law; recommending that congress accede to the interstate commerce commission such amendment of the laws as may best promote the efficiency of its supervision of railroads; and favoring the adoption of an American system of naval reserves.

A BOILER in the Denver (Col.) Tramway Co.'s powerhouse exploded, killing two men outright and injuring a number of others, one of whom will die. The exploded boiler flew over 500 feet and the force of the explosion wrecked the entire building, doing property valued at \$100,000.

The house committee on commerce has agreed upon a bill to punish train wreckers and robbers with death in case any one is killed, and with from one to twenty years' imprisonment in case no fatality attends the wreck or hold-up.

It was reported on the 29th that many congressmen believed gold would soon sell at a premium, because the treasury had only a few millions in free gold, the great bulk of the reserve being in bullion and the mints could only coin about \$1,500,000 a week.

MASTER WORKMAN CONNELLY made the offer on behalf of the Brooklyn trolley strikers to the railway officials to return to work upon the terms which they were working for when the men went out. President Lewis replied that the men would be given employment on those terms where there were vacancies to be filled, but that he would in no case discharge new men to make vacancies for the old. Two disturbances were shot on the 28th, one seriously, and there was a good deal of petty rioting.

THE bodies of Mrs. Veronica Musiat, aged 60 years, and her son, Roman Prebere, 30 years old, Poles, were found frozen in their beds in a small farm house at Strongsville, O., recently. They had been dead three or four days and the remnants of a charcoal fire in an open furnace in their room indicated that they had been suffocated.

At Philadelphia a cat knocked over a burning lamp in the house of Conrad Zindlinger and it was burned, Mrs. Zindlinger on getting out of the house found that her twin children, aged 1 year, were left behind and she rushed back for them and all three were burned to death.

HARRIS STEVENSON, colored, was hanged at Dawson, Ga., for the murder of J. G. Wells, white, last year. All the testimony was circumstantial. He protested his innocence on the railroads and begged the sheriff to discover the real murderer and bring him to justice.

The officials of the North German Lloyd say there were 334 persons on board the Elbe, which was sunk through a collision with another steamship off the coast of England, of whom twenty were known to be saved, making a total of 354 persons drowned.

The Denver and Rocky Mountain News published a dispatch from Gen. J. B. Weaver saying that as the president had ignored silver and reiterated his purpose to force upon the people the single gold standard and had called for the destruction of the greenbacks and the issue of gold bonds, the people in all sections of the country ought to unite in opposition to the scheme and meet the issue presented.

In order to go on with the trolley strike at Brooklyn Master Workman Connelly has decided to issue bonds on the credit of his organization to the amount of \$100,000. The denominations will be small. New York tradesmen have offered to accept the notes for provisions in lieu of money.

The Japanese fleet made an attack on Wei-Hai-Wei on the 26th and the Chinese and Japanese battleships opened fire and repulsed them. At the same time the Japanese made a land attack on the same place which was also repulsed by the Chinese. The Japanese losses amounted to more than 300 killed and wounded. Several foreigners were said to be assisting the Chinese.

The question of holding institutes in the west for the benefit of teachers and others in the Indian service was recently under consideration at the Indian bureau.

It was reported that Cherokee Bill, the notorious negro Cherokee outlaw, was captured on the 30th near Nowata, I. T.

VIGO ANDERSON, solo flute player of Theodore Thomas' orchestra and one of the noted men in his profession, gave a musicale to his friends at his home in Chicago and then killed himself before his guests and at the feet of a young woman, to whom he was said to have been engaged.

The United States assistant attorney-general has decided that the scheme frequently resorted to by merchants of offering to each purchaser of a designated value of goods a numbered check and giving a prize to the party holding a certain one constitutes a lottery.

DAVID HAMPTON, who out the throat of Mrs. Aherns, a woman of 70, and robbed her of her money, was electrocuted at Sing Sing, N. Y., on the 28th.

THE Chicago board of trade markets were wildly excited on the 29th and made a sensational decline affected by heavy selling, which was caused by the gold and silver scare and the strained financial conditions. Cash wheat went below all former records and was worth only 15 cents a bushel.

THE LATEST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The personal encounter between Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky, who figured in the notorious breach of promise suit last summer, and Mr. Heard of Missouri, who has been a member of the house for ten years, overshadowed in importance all else that occurred in the house yesterday and was almost the only theme of conversation. There was a tense excitement when these gentlemen came to blows in the center of the aisle. For three or four minutes there was a foot ball rush, while all the members of the house crowded in to the aisles and wildest confusion reigned.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 2.—Yesterday afternoon the state board of railroad commissioners was named by the executive council. The new commissioners are J. M. Simpson, of McPherson, Joseph W. Lowe, of Washington, Samuel T. Howe, of Topeka. Lowe is the democratic member and the other two are republicans. Simpson is elected for a term of three years, Lowe for two years and Howe for a term of one year.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 2.—At 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon a special Santa Fe train steamed out of Topeka for Leavenworth, the home of United States Senator-elect Baker, with nearly 300 people aboard, including Governor Morrill, wife and daughter, the members of the house and senate and their ladies, the state officers and their ladies and the correspondents of the daily papers in the legislature. The occasion of this joyful event was the banquet tendered by the citizens of Leavenworth, to the legislature of Kansas in honor of the election of their townsman, Lucien Baker to the United States senate.

AURORA, Mo., Feb. 2.—Rev. Bud Ellis, pastor of the Methodist church at Clay Hill, south of this city, shot and killed his wife, little 7-year-old daughter and himself yesterday. Ellis and his wife had some words about a trade he was going to make, when he drew his revolver and shot his wife twice in the neck. He then shot his little girl three times. He reloaded his revolver and went to the house of his brother, three miles distant and into a bedroom, placing the revolver in his breast, he fired, the ball passing into his heart.



LEGISLATURE NEWS.

Bill introduced to create the office of District Attorney.

Resolution to President Cleveland—Bill introduced to create the office of District Attorney.

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PROCEEDINGS—SEVENTEENTH DAY.

Senator Doon's contempt bill was passed in the afternoon in the council and Senator See's bill providing that civil cases be tried in the district court was under consideration in the committee of the whole.

The house passed House Bill No. 24 providing for the duties of road overseers, the method of procedure, and the punishment for non performance of their duties.

PROCEEDINGS—EIGHTEENTH DAY.

Senator Ray introduced a bill in the council which proposes to create the office of district attorney in each judicial district to assist the county attorney in criminal prosecutions. The bill provides that each district attorney shall receive \$2,000 a year. There are five such districts.

The council was in the committee rooms most of the day and did not introduce any bills of importance.

The house considered House Bill No. 37 in the committee of the whole. It provides that county commissioners where there is no court house built furnish quarters for the county officials and one fire proof safe vault for the safe keeping of records.

The Gandy-Coulson contest was to have been up today but on account of the absence of Mr. Coulson who was kept at home by the snow blockade it was postponed.

PROCEEDINGS—NINETEENTH DAY.

House Bill No. 41, introduced by Mr. Nesbitt, by request, is entitled "An act pertaining to animals and to create the office of county inspector of hides and animals and prescribing the duties thereof." The bill provides that the inspector shall receive five cents a head for all cattle inspected up to one hundred, and three cents ahead for all over one hundred.

The owners of cattle are required to register them with the inspector, and he is required to keep a description of them and if branded the kind of brand, and a butcher must when he kills any, skin them, hide, hoofs and horns, and keep the said hide at least five days for the inspector to compare with his record.

This bill in its operation would require more attention on the part of the farmer than all other interests combined.

A resolution was introduced addressed to President Cleveland, by Mr. Boyer, declaring that the issuance of more bonds was not for the best interests of the people, as advised in his message, and Delegate Flynn was instructed to present the same to the president. The resolution was tabled.

Legislation passed by both houses legalizing the organization of the cities of Hennessey and Edmond. Each had a defect that it was necessary to have remedied by such an act in order to secure title to property.

The council passed a bill provided for the punishment of those wearing false badges of secret societies. It was introduced by Senator Orner.

The matter of the contract with private parties to have the insane kept at a sanitarium at Norman was brought up and had a hot discussion. Senator Boies declared that the contract should not be confirmed by the legislature until all the facts connected with it were known, as it involved the sum of perhaps \$300,000 yearly.

A bill introduced by Senator Prouty provided that in all public places where a soldier is competent to fill the office he shall be given preference.

PROCEEDINGS—TWENTIETH DAY.

The council decided by a vote of 8 to 4 that George H. Coulson was not eligible to his seat. The matter of the contest came up in the council as a special order of business upon the report of the committee having charge of the contest. The committee reported four separate reports, two majority and two minority. The first majority report signed by Ray, Fegan, Orner and Prouty, recites that Mr. Gandy did not receive the plurality of the vote of his district for councillor; the second signed by Ray, Allen and Fegan that Mr. Coulson at the time of the election was not eligible to a seat in the Oklahoma legislature for the reason that he was at that time a member of the Kansas legislature. The first minority report, signed by Prouty and Orner, recites that Gandy is entitled to his seat and the second, signed by Allen, that Coulson is entitled to his seat.

Travels Likely to Follow.

A cross dispatch says: J. W. Lynch whose patent to a portion of Ponca territory has been assailed in the federal courts on the ground of being an invalid, Saturday stopped at the office of the editors of the Beaver City Enquirer, on the street and struck him when Shaver pulled his gun and was only prevented from using it by bystanders. Lynch rushed into a nearby saloon and asked for a gun but was refused.

HEAVY TRAIN ROBBERY.

A Southern Pacific Express Train Held Up and Robbed of \$75,000 in Arizona.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 1.—A special from Phoenix, Ariz., says: The Southern Pacific westbound train No. 20 was held up 6 miles this side of Wilcox Wednesday night at 8:35 by a party of masked men. They separated the express car from the train, hauled it 3 miles west, and putting six shots of dynamite on the through safe held it wide open. It contained \$10,000 in Mexican silver, which was removed. The trail of the robbers was marked yesterday morning by a profuse scattering in the Sulphur Springs valley of the Mexican dollars.

Besides the \$10,000 in Mexican money, there was a good deal of coin on the train which had been sent to pay the railroad employees along the line, and this was also carried off by the robbers, who rode away in a southerly direction. Grant Wheeler, a well known Arizona desperado, who is believed to be the fifth member of the bandits party, purchased a quantity of giant powder in Wilcox on the day preceding the robbery. The Southern Pacific company and Wells-Fargo Express Co. offer a joint reward of \$500 for each of the robbers.

The robbers left several bags of gold and silver in and about the car, not caring to take it on account of its weight. All are thought to have escaped to Mexico. The passengers on the train were greatly terrified for several hours. The loss is said to be between \$50,000 and \$75,000.

MOTHER AND TWINS PERISH.

A Car Starts a Fire in Philadelphia Which Causes Their Deaths.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—In the house of Conrad Zindlinger, early this morning, a house cat jumped on a table and upset a burning lamp. The burning oil fired the carpet, and the flames spread rapidly. Four of the children ran screaming out into the street and one boy shouted up the stairs for his parents. The father awoke, but was too dazed to know what had happened and began to throw the furniture out of the window. Policeman Smith tried to send in an alarm from a box near the scene of the fire, but it could not be opened, and when the fire engines did arrive flames were bursting out of the doors and windows. Mrs. Zindlinger, in the meantime, had left the house, but was horrified to find that her twin children, aged 1 year, had not been taken out. She rushed back up the smoke-filled stairway and was found with her children a few minutes later. The firemen were compelled to cut a hole in the roof in order to get the bodies out.

BACK TO ITALY.

Italians to Emigrate from Louisiana Sugar Plantations.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 1.—The steamship Monte Bello leaves to-day for Palermo, Italy, with over 500 Italians aboard, who are returning to Italy to permanently reside. Most of them came to Louisiana to permanently locate here and went to work on the sugar plantations. The repeal of the bounty law, which has been followed by a cut in wages and a reduction in the number of hands employed has thrown most of the Italians out of employment, and they have determined to return home or emigrate to other countries. A general feeling of unrest prevails among the Italians of Louisiana, and it is expected that several thousand of them will emigrate during the next few weeks. About 400 New Orleans Italians have also returned home by way of New York.

A MONETARY COMMISSION.

Recommendations Made by the National Board of Trade.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The National Board of Trade adopted the report of the finance committee recommending in case the present congress fails to pass legislation to relieve the present financial situation, the whole thing be referred by congress to a monetary commission. Resolutions were also adopted favoring the enactment of a uniform trade mark law recommending that congress accede to the interstate commerce commission such amendment of the laws as may best promote the efficiency of its supervision of railroads; and favoring the adoption of an American system of naval reserves.

Looks Like War.

CITY OF MEXICO, Mex., Feb. 1.—It is rumored that some kind of definite announcement will be made to-day by Mexico. Although matters are quiet it would not be surprising should it prove to be a declaration of war. It is reported that the government is conscripting men in different sections of the country. Part of the commissary department of the Twenty-first regiment was at the depot of the Interior Oceanic road yesterday awaiting transportation. It is said that this and two other regiments will go to the frontier within a few days.

Weaver's Brief Manifesto.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 1.—The Rocky Mountain News to-day publishes the following dispatch from Gen. J. B. Weaver:

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Ia., Jan. 30.—The president has definitely ordered silver and silver coins to be melted down and the single gold standard and has called for the destruction of the greenbacks and the issue of gold bonds and pledged with congress to enlarge the powers of the national banks. Now let the people of all sections unite in opposition to this heartless scheme and meet, like men, the issue presented. There can be no further excuse for division among the people. J. B. WEAVER.

Pot of Gold Dug Up.

GREENVILLE, Miss., Feb. 1.—A pot of gold containing \$90,000 in coin was dug up by Mr. Pesse Drew, a sawmill owner, near Hollandale, 30 miles from Greenville. It is supposed to have been buried there by Capt. Banfield, during the late war.

Woman Suffragists Meet.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 1.—The twenty-seventh annual convention of the National American Woman's Suffrage association was called to order in the opera house by Miss Susan B. Anthony, its president. The hall was comfortably filled with delegates and visitors.

AN OCEAN HORROR.

North German Lloyd Steamer Sunk in a Collision.

Over Three Hundred Persons Go Down with the Ill-Fated Vessel—Steamer Engulfed in Twenty Minutes After Being Struck.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The North German Lloyd steamship Elbe, bound from Bremen for New York, was sunk in a collision with the British steamer Cathie fifty miles off Lowestoft early yesterday morning. She carried 330 souls. But twenty-one survivors have been landed, but a few others may still be afloat in one of the ship's small boats.

From the details now at hand it is learned the Elbe was proceeding along at her usual rate of speed and keeping the ordinary lookouts. The night was dark, but there was no gale. Suddenly the forward lookout on the Elbe reported to the officer on deck that the lights of a steamer were close ahead over the port bow. Before the course of the Elbe could be changed so as to sheer her off from the approaching steamer the latter struck her just about the engine room, going through her plates as though they were paste-board and sticking her nose almost completely through the hull of the Elbe. For a time she held the Elbe on her nose, but then her engines were reversed and she backed out of the aperture she had made. As she did so the water rushed into the Elbe in a torrent and she began immediately to settle. The officer in charge of the ship at once saw she was doomed and gave hurried orders to clear away the life boats for launching. Three of the boats were cleared and lowered but one of them shortly after it got clear of the steamer, capsized and it is thought that all occupants were drowned. The first boat contained the third officer, chief engineer, purser and about twenty of the passengers. They were picked up by a fishing smack and taken to Lowestoft.

From the survivors it is learned that as soon as the Cathie backed away from the Elbe, the in-rushing water flooded the aft of the engine room, so quickly that nobody below decks in that part of the ship had an opportunity to escape. The shock of the collision was comparatively slight in view of the damage done, but this is explained by the fact that it was a direct cutting blow. Nearly all the passengers were asleep at the time, but many of them were awakened by the shock, slightly as it was. They could hear the rush of the rapid inflowing water and with cries of terror sought to make their way to the upper deck. The steamer being loaded by the stern, water naturally rushed aft, and this allowed many of the passengers forward to reach the deck.

In the case of the 3200 passengers, however, the result was fatal. As they rushed from their state rooms into the saloon they were caught by the torrent, against which it was impossible for them to make headway. They were caught up and swept aft toward the cockpit, where they were drowned before the ship foundered. Altogether, about fifty of the passengers reached the deck where the wildest confusion existed. Wild rushes were made for the boats, but the terrible excitement prevailing impeded the efforts of those who were trying to clear them away. Many heart-rending scenes were witnessed between parents and children in the few moments preceding the sinking of the vessel.

There is some disagreement among the survivors as to the number of boats that were launched. One survivor, Karl A. Hoffman, declares that only two boats were launched. One of these was swamped almost immediately by one of its occupants, a girl named Anna Boecker, who was bound for Southampton, was rescued. She clung to a piece of wreckage which she grasped so tightly that it was only with difficulty that she was dragged into the second boat. She was just returning from the death bed of her father and mother.

Meanwhile the water was raised on the doomed vessel for the women and children to go over to the other side of the steamer away from the port side, in which was the great gaping hole caused by the Cathie. The half-fainting women and terror-stricken children hurried to the starboard side, but they had scarcely reached the boats when the huge vessel lifted her bows high in the air and then slowly and silently sank, stern foremost, beneath the waves, taking with her her human freight. Barely twenty minutes elapsed between the collision and the sinking of the steamer. A heavy sea was running and the wind, which was from the east southeast, was bitterly cold.

The small boat containing the survivors tossed about until 11 o'clock in the morning. Several vessels were sighted in the meantime, but they made no reply to the signals that were sent for them. The survivors were nearly frozen, having hardly any clothing, and their sufferings were intense. Eventually the fishing smack Wild Flower saw the signals and bore down on the boat. In a short time the survivors were taken aboard of her.

Mr. Karl Hoffman, Anna Hoffman and Henry Hoffman, of Grand Island, Neb., were among the 100 passengers. Mr. Karl Hoffman is among the survivors, but his wife and son were lost.

Distribution of Co-Operative Earnings.

ELKHART, Ind., Jan. 31.—The unique innovation was witnessed last night of the public distribution of \$15,000 to the operatives of the manufactory of Congressman Charles Girard Conn. Mr. Conn, who is now the proprietor of the Washington Times, successfully established his factory on the co-operative plan in 1891, and each year has witnessed an increase of profits. Last night 2,000 persons filled the Bucklen opera house and lustily cheered the name of Mr. Conn. Letters of regret were received from a number of congressmen and United States senators.

CONGRESS.

Condensed Proceedings of the Senate and House.

In the senate on the 28th the resolution of Mr. Mitchell calling for detailed information as to the amount of sugar bounty claims was agreed to by the yeas and nays, 54 yeas up. Mr. Allen (Neb.) also spoke on the question. Mr. Mills (Tex.) also spoke on the question. He arraigned the sugar interest as the cause of all the trouble and defended the course of the administration in the matter. He characterized the sugar trust as more powerful than the government of the islands. The Nicaragua canal bill was further discussed and about 6 o'clock passed by the decisive vote of 31 yeas to 23 nays. It guarantees the bonds of the company to the amount of \$20,000,000, the government to the United States taking a first lien on all the property of the company as security. The house after further debate, passed the sundry and minor bills by yeas and nays, 218 yeas to 157 nays. Two propositions were offered respectively by Mr. Sawyer and Mr. Coombs, the former to give the secretary of the treasury power to issue bonds of such dimensions as he might deem it expedient to present, and the latter to retire and cancel the gold certificates and make them non-redeemable for currency. The proposition of Mr. Sawyer's proposition was defeated, while that of Mr. Coombs was carried without division. The majority report in the Judge Rice case, refusing to prefer charges, was presented, and Mr. Bailey (Tex.) received permission to present a minority report.

The senate further continued the Hawaiian debate on the 28th. Senator Lodge replied to the minority report of Mr. Mills, denying the charge made that New England held Hawaiian bonds. Senator Frye followed in a very severe speech also declaring the charge untrue. At the conclusion of the debate the senate adjourned. The policy of the administration was sustained by a vote of 24 yeas to 22 nays. Mr. Pettigrew voting with the democrats and Peffer with the republicans. After adjournment the Hawaiian bill the right of way the senate adjourned.

After routine business the house went into joint session on the 28th to consider the bill repealing the part of the tariff bill of 1894 in regard to differentials on sugars imported from bountiful producing countries. The debate continued until after 8 o'clock when the house adjourned.

THERE was a small attendance in the senate until noon on the 28th, but when it was announced that a special message from the president would be sent in by the president, vacant seats were soon occupied and the galleries filled. The administration bill was received and the closest attention given to its reading. The message was referred to the finance committee, and the senate then considered the Hawaiian bill, with amendments proposed by the Southern Ute Indians, providing for removal from Colorado to Utah and locating others in New Mexico. The bill finally passed 54 yeas to 23 nays.

After the house met the president's message was read and referred to the banking committee. Mr. Springer (Neb.) presented a resolution as the administration currency bill, which went to the same committee. The house then, in committee of the whole, further considered the sugar bill, pending which the house adjourned.

In the senate on the 29th Mr. Manderson offered in relation to directing the finance committee to report on the bill for the relief of the treasury. The resolution embodied the requirements of such bill. It looks to a compromise between the administration and the opposition in presenting the resolution Mr. Manderson spoke in favor of compromise and concession on the part of senators in order to meet the requirements of the bill. The bill was then promptly passed by yeas and nays, 54 yeas to 23 nays.

The house engaged in a long discussion of the bill pending differential sugar bill. General Delaney moved to amend the bill and the measure was further discussed under the five-minute rule and the bill finally passed by yeas and nays, 31 yeas to 23 nays.

An animated discussion of the financial situation took place in the senate on the 30th. Mr. Callum presented a resolution from Chicago bankers urging the adoption of the president's suggestions, and Mr. Vest presented similar petitions from the St. Louis chamber of commerce. The resolution was referred to the committee on the finance of Missouri or the country on the financial situation. Mr. Vest declared against the policy of the president and declared that he would vote to secure bonds to secure gold and place the country on a single standard. He did not believe the finance committee would agree to any measure to report the senate, but partly for the sake of the country he would vote for the bill.

Mr. Sherman spoke for the first time on the financial situation. He said that he was being told that no relief will be given the country unless we concede the free coinage of silver. He believed such a concession would be disastrous. If there was to be a choice he believed in taking that metal recognized by the world as the best, but he did not believe in a choice of metals. He believed that the metal money should be used. Other senators took part in the discussion and regular routine business followed. The house adjourned on the 30th. The treasury was keeping back the true condition of affairs and he defended the senate from the charges made in the treasury report. He said that something to furnish relief. The result was the adoption of several resolutions calling on the secretary for full information as to the condition of the treasury. The house adjourned on the 30th.

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